Search Results - Record(s) 21 through 23 of 23 returned.

21. Document ID: US 5362754 A
Entry 21 of 23 File: USPT Nov 8, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5362754
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5362754 A
TITLE: M-EDTA pharmaceutical preparations and uses thereof

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

22. Document ID: US 5055455 A
Entry 22 of 23 File: USPT Oct 8, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5055455
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5055455 A
TITLE: Capsular polysaccharide adhesin antigen, preparation, purification and use

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

23. Document ID: US 5980910 A, WO 9003398 A, AU 8943430 A, EP 436648 A, US 5055455 A, JP 04501718 W, CA 1317288 C, EP 436648 A4
Entry 23 of 23 File: DWPI Nov 9, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-132245
DERWENT-WEEK: 199954

TITLE: Capsular polysaccharide adhesion antigen - from coagulase negative bacteria used to prevent or treat infection caused by staphylococcal strains

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Image

Term	Documents
ADHESIN	335
ADHESINS	194
EPIDERMIDIS	1932
EPIDERMIDI	2
ADHESIN AND EPIDERMIDIS	23

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SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS' AT 16:41:18 ON 01 MAY 2000
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:41:18 ON 01 MAY 2000
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:41:18 ON 01 MAY 2000
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-9.46	-9.46

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:05:58 ON 01 MAY 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:06:14 ON 01 MAY 2000
L1 8468 S EPIDERMIDIS
L2 4909 S (S OR STAPHLYLOCO?) AND L1
L3 12 S FIBRINOGEN BINDING AND L2
L4 7 DUP REM L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 60 S INHIBIT? AND ADHERENCE AND L2
L6 47 DUP REM L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s fibrinogen and l6

L7 3 FIBRINOGEN AND L6

=> dup rem l7

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 3 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 1-3 bib ab

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE
AN 1999386841 MEDLINE
DN 99386841
TI Functional studies of a **fibrinogen** binding protein from Staphylococcus **epidermidis**.
AU Pei L; Palma M; Nilsson M; Guss B; Flock J I
CS Department of Immunology, Microbiology, Pathology, and Infectious Diseases, Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge University Hospital, F82, S-141 86 Huddinge, Sweden.
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1999 Sep) 67 (9) 4525-30.
Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 199912
EW 19991202
AB A gene encoding a **fibrinogen** binding protein from Staphylococcus **epidermidis** was previously cloned, and the nucleotide sequence was determined. A portion of the gene encompassing the **fibrinogen** binding domain has now been subcloned in an expression-fusion vector. The fusion protein can bind to **fibrinogen** in a capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and can be purified by **fibrinogen** affinity chromatography. This protein can completely **inhibit** the **adherence** of **S. epidermidis** to immobilized **fibrinogen**, suggesting that the **adherence** of **S. epidermidis** to **fibrinogen** is mainly due to this protein. Antibodies against this **fibrinogen** binding protein were also found to efficiently block the **adherence** of **S. epidermidis** to immobilized **fibrinogen**. Despite homology with clumping factors A and B from **S.** aureus (cell surface-associated proteins binding to **fibrinogen**), binding involved the beta chain of **fibrinogen** rather than the gamma chain, as in clumping factor A.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1992:148052 CAPLUS
DN 116:148052
TI Role of host proteins and bacterial cell envelope products on the **adherence** of straphylococci to polymer surfaces
AU Schumacher-Perdreau, F.; Jansen, B.; Peters, G.; Pulverer, G.
CS Inst. Med. Microbiol. Hyg., Univ. Cologne, Cologne, Germany
SO Zentralbl. Bakteriol., Suppl. (1991), 21(Staphylococci), 131-4
CODEN: ZBASE2
DT Journal
LA English
AB The role of plasma and connective tissue proteins in promoting staphylococcal **adherence** to polymers as well as the influence of various purified staphylococcal cell envelope material on the **adherence** process were studied. **Adherence** values are expressed as percent increase or decrease of adhesion related to gelatin-coated polystyrene (100% **adherence** value). Adhesion of coagulase-neg. staphylococci (CNS) was promoted by fibronectin in all but 1 case (Staphylococcus hyicus) in a strain-specific manner. **Fibrinogen** slightly enhanced the adhesion of CNS (however, contamination with fibronectin cannot be excluded). With the exception of **S. epidermidis** KH 6, IgG had obviously no influence on the adhesion of the strains tested. None of the cell wall components used in these expts. **inhibited** the adhesion of **S. epidermidis** KH 6 to the protein-precoated polymers. Thus, the cell wall components used in these expts. are not involved in the binding mechanisms of the bacteria to plasma proteins. On the other hand, results underline the important role of fibronectin in mediating the adhesion of coagulase-neg. staphylococci to polymer surfaces.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE
AN 90290752 MEDLINE
DN 90290752
TI Attachment of staphylococci to silicone catheters in vitro.
AU Espersen F; Wilkinson B J; Gahrn-Hansen B; Thamdrup Rosdahl V; Clemmensen I
CS Statens Seruminstitut, Department of Clinical Microbiology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark..
NC 1 R15 A124101-01
SO APMIS, (1990 May) 98 (5) 471-8.
Journal code: AMS. ISSN: 0903-4641.
CY Denmark

DT Journal; Article (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199010
AB The **adherence** of radiolabeled staphylococci to silicone catheters was investigated in vitro. Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus **epidermidis** strains bound to the same extent to the catheters. Also, **S. epidermidis** strains isolated from patients with plastic-related infections showed binding similar to that of other **S. epidermidis** strains. By preincubation of catheters the influence of purified staphylococcal cell surface components on the binding was evaluated. The most potent **inhibitors** of the binding of **S.** aureus were the two surface proteins, clumping factor and protein A, and the cytoplasmic membrane. Surface proteins and the cell membrane of **S. epidermidis** also blocked the binding. Only protein-containing surface proteins **inhibited** the binding. The production of slime correlated with the degree of **S. epidermidis** binding. Human plasma and serum, as well as purified albumin and IgG, **inhibited** the binding of both staphylococcal species. **Fibrinogen,** and to a certain extent fibronectin, **inhibited** the binding of **S. epidermidis,** while both these purified plasma proteins enhanced the binding of **S.** aureus.

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:47:19 ON 01 MAY 2000
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:47:19 ON 01 MAY 2000
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	62.08	62.23

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-10.02	-10.02

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:05:58 ON 01 MAY 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:06:14 ON 01 MAY 2000
L1 8468 S `EPIDERMIDIS
L2 4909 S (S OR STAPHLYLOCO?) AND L1
L3 12 S FIBRINOGEN BINDING AND L2
L4 7 DUP REM L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 60 S INHIBIT? AND ADHERENCE AND L2
L6 47 DUP REM L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 3 S FIBRINOGEN AND L6
L8 3 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s (clumping factor# or protein a) and l6

L9 4 (CLUMPING FACTOR# OR PROTEIN A) AND L6

=> s (clumping or protein a) and l6

L10 4 (CLUMPING OR PROTEIN A) AND L6

=> dup rem l10

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 4 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 1-4 bib ab

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 1999386841 MEDLINE
DN 99386841
TI Functional studies of a fibrinogen binding protein from Staphylococcus **epidermidis**.
AU Pei L; Palma M; Nilsson M; Guss B; Flock J I
CS Department of Immunology, Microbiology, Pathology, and Infectious Diseases, Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge University Hospital, F82, S-141 86 Huddinge, Sweden.

SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1999 Sep) 67 (9) 4525-30.
Journal code: G[redacted] ISSN: 0019-9567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199912
EW 19991202
AB A gene encoding a fibrinogen binding protein from Staphylococcus **epidermidis** was previously cloned, and the nucleotide sequence was determined. A portion of the gene encompassing the fibrinogen binding domain has now been subcloned in an expression-fusion vector. The fusion protein can bind to fibrinogen in a capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and can be purified by fibrinogen affinity chromatography. This protein can completely **inhibit** the **adherence** of **S. epidermidis** to immobilized fibrinogen, suggesting that the **adherence** of **S. epidermidis** to fibrinogen is mainly due to this protein. Antibodies against this fibrinogen binding protein were also found to efficiently block the **adherence** of **S. epidermidis** to immobilized fibrinogen. Despite homology with **clumping** factors A and B from **S.** aureus (cell surface-associated proteins binding to fibrinogen), binding involved the beta chain of fibrinogen rather than the gamma chain, as in **clumping** factor A.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 90290752 MEDLINE
DN 90290752
TI Attachment of staphylococci to silicone catheters in vitro.
AU Espersen F; Wilkinson B J; Gahrn-Hansen B; Thamdrup Rosdahl V; Clemmensen I
CS Statens Seruminstitut, Department of Clinical Microbiology, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark..
NC 1 R15 A124101-01
SO APMIS, (1990 May) 98 (5) 471-8.
Journal code: AMS. ISSN: 0903-4641.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199010
AB The **adherence** of radiolabeled staphylococci to silicone catheters was investigated in vitro. Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus **epidermidis** strains bound to the same extent to the catheters. Also, **S. epidermidis** strains isolated from patients with plastic-related infections showed binding similar to that of other **S. epidermidis** strains. By preincubation of catheters the influence of purified staphylococcal cell surface components on the binding was evaluated. The most potent **inhibitors** of the binding of **S.** aureus were the two surface proteins, **clumping** factor and **protein A**, and the cytoplasmic membrane. Surface proteins and the cell membrane of **S. epidermidis** also blocked the binding. Only protein-containing surface proteins **inhibited** the binding. The production of slime correlated with the degree of **S. epidermidis** binding. Human plasma and serum, as well as purified albumin and IgG, **inhibited** the binding of both staphylococcal species. Fibrinogen, and to a certain extent fibronectin, **inhibited** the binding of **S. epidermidis**, while both these purified plasma proteins enhanced the binding of **S.** aureus.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 90131868 MEDLINE

DN 90131868
TI **Adherence** of pe[redacted]onitis-causing staphylococci t[redacted]uman peritoneal mesothelial cell monolayers.
AU Haagen I A; Heezius H C; Verkooyen R P; Verhoef J; Verbrugh H A
CS Laboratory of Microbiology, University of Utrecht Medical School, The Netherlands..
SO JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (1990 Feb) 161 (2) 266-73.
Journal code: IH3. ISSN: 0022-1899.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 199005
AB The **adherence** of staphylococci to monolayers of human mesothelial cells was studied. **Adherence** of Staphylococcus aureus to mesothelial cell monolayers was 3.4-fold better than to plastic (P less than .01) whereas that of Staphylococcus **epidermidis** was 3.0-fold less than to plastic (P less than .01). Neither serum albumin nor gelatin **inhibited** staphylococcal binding. **S.** aureus **adherence** correlated with the amount of cell wall **protein A** (r = .63, P less than .05) but not with fibronectin binding; it was significantly **inhibited** by the addition of purified cell wall lipoteichoic acid (55% +/- 2.7%), teichoic acid (34.5% +/- 3.4%), and **protein A** (25.6% +/- 2.9%) but not peptidoglycan. **Protein A**- and teichoic acid-deficient mutants adhered less well than their parent strains, and encapsulated **S. epidermidis** adhere well to human monothelial cells. Staphylococcal binding may involve cell wall lipoteichoic acid, teichoic acid, and **protein A.**

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 91159319 MEDLINE
DN 91159319
TI **Inhibition** by immunoglobulins of Staphylococcus aureus **adherence** to fibronectin-coated foreign surfaces.
AU Vaudaux P E; Huggler E; Lerch P G; Morgenthaler J J; Nydegger U E; Schumacher-Perdreau F; Lew P D; Waldvogel F A
CS Department of Medicine, University Hospital, Geneva, Switzerland..
SO JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE SURGERY, (1989) 2 (4) 397-408.
Journal code: AZA. ISSN: 0894-1939.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199106
AB Recent data suggest that fibronectin may favor Staphylococcus aureus infection by promoting attachment to either injured tissues or implanted foreign bodies. Using a previously described in vitro assay, we show that promotion of **S.** aureus **adherence** by surface-bound fibronectin, adsorbed on polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) coverslips, is antagonized by antistaphylococcal antibodies present in immunoglobulin G (IgG) purified from human plasma. Among the different organisms tested, the **protein A**-deficient strain Wood 46 of **S.** aureus was the most strongly **inhibited** by purified IgG or whole serum dose-dependently. Bacterial **adherence** was not influenced by preincubating fibronectin-coated PMMA with either purified IgG or whole serum. However, **inhibition** of bacterial **adherence** was directly related to the extent of IgG binding to **S.** aureus Wood 46. When F(ab')2 fragments of purified IgG were tested in the **adherence** assay, they could also reduce the interaction between **S.** aureus Wood 46 and fibronectin-coated PMMA. Two other staphylococcal strains were also tested in the **adherence**

inhibition assay. Whereas the **protein A**-rich strain Cowan I [redacted] **S.** aureus was moderately **inhibited** by purified IgG or whole serum, **S. epidermidis** KH 11 was not at all **inhibited** by IgG which bound poorly to the bacterial cells. This study has demonstrated that bacterial coating by humoral factors, and specifically IgG, may influence significantly subsequent **adherence** of **S.** aureus to surface-bound fibronectin.

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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=> s s? epdidermidis
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SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:05:58 ON 01 MAY 2000)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:06:14 ON 01 MAY 2000

=> s s? epidermidis

TERM 'S?' EXCEEDED TRUNCATION LIMITS - SEARCH ENDED
1 FILES SEARCHED...

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u
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=> s epidermidis

L1 8468 EPIDERMIDIS

=> (s or staphlyloco?) and l1

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=> s (s or staphlyloco?) and l1

L2 4909 (S OR STAPHLYLOCO?) AND L1

=> s fibrinogen binding and l2

L3 12 FIBRINOGEN BINDING AND L2

=> dup rem l3

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 7 DUP REM L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 1-7 bib ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 2000:161430 CAPLUS
DN 132:217998
TI Sdr polypeptides and polynucleotides from coagulase-negative Staphylococcus **epidermidis**
IN Foster, Timothy J.; Hook, Magnus; Davis, Stacy; Hartford, Orla; McCrea, Kirk; Ni Eidhin, Deidre

PA The Provost Fellows and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, Ire.; The Texas A & M University System

SO PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000012689	A1	20000309	WO 1999-US19728	19990831

PI
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1998-98443 19980831
US 1999-117119 19990125

AB Isolated proteins, designated SdrF, SdrG and SdrH, and their corresponding amino acid and nucleic acid sequences are provided which are useful in the prevention and treatment of infection caused by coagulase-neg. staphylococcal bacteria such as **S. epidermidis** . The SdrF, SdrG and SdrH proteins are cell-wall assocd. proteins that specifically bind host proteins and which each have a highly conserved motif of which the consensus sequence is TYTFTDYVD. The proteins, antigenic portions thereof and anti-SdrF, SdrG and SdrH antibodies are also useful for the identification and diagnosis of coagulase-neg. staphylococcal infections. In particular, the proteins are advantageous because they may be used as vaccine components or antibodies thereof, and they may be administered to wounds or used to coat biomaterials to act as blocking agents to prevent or inhibit the binding of coagulase-neg. staphylococci to wounds or biomaterials.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 2000:161170 CAPLUS

DN 132:199034

TI Staphylococcal immunotherapeutics via donor selection and donor stimulation

IN Patti, Joseph M.; Foster, Timothy J.; Hook, Magnus

PA Inhibitex, Inc., USA; The Texas A & M University System; The Provost Fellows and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth Near Dublin

SO PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000012132	A1	20000309	WO 1999-US19729	19990831

PI
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1998-98449 [redacted]9980831
AB A method and co[redacted]. for the passive immunization patients infected with
or susceptible to infection from Staphylococcus bacteria such as **S**. aureus and **S. epidermidis** infection are provided that include the selection or prepn. of a donor plasma pool with high antibody titers to carefully selected Staphylococcus adhesins or MSCRAMMs, or fragments or components thereof, or sequences with substantial homol. thereto. The donor plasma pool can be prepd. by combining individual blood or blood component samples which have higher than normal titers of antibodies to one or more of the selected adhesins or other proteins that bind to extracellular matrix proteins, or by administering carefully selected proteins or peptides to a host to induce the expression of desired antibodies, and subsequently recovering the enhanced high titer serum or plasma pool from the treated host. In either case, the donor plasma pool is preferably purified and concd. prior to i.v. introduction into the patient, and the present invention is advantageous in that a patient can be immunized against a wide variety of potentially dangerous staphylococcal infections. Kits for identifying potential donors with high titers of the selected adhesins are also provided. The present invention thus provides methods and compns. which can be highly effective against infections assocd. with Staphylococcus bacteria.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000115096 MEDLINE
DN 20115096
TI A bone sialoprotein-binding protein from Staphylococcus aureus: a member of the staphylococcal Sdr family.
AU Tung Hs; Guss B; Hellman U; Persson L; Rubin K; Ryden C
CS Department of Medical Biochemistry and Microbiology, Uppsala University, BMC, Box 575, SE-751 23 Uppsala, Sweden.
SO BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (2000 Feb 1) 345 Pt 3 611-9.
Journal code: 9YO. ISSN: 0264-6021.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
OS GENBANK-Y18653
EM 200005
EW 20000504
AB Staphylococcus aureus bacteria, isolated from bone and joint infections, specifically interact with bone sialoprotein (BSP), a glycoprotein of bone and dentine extracellular matrix, via a cell-surface protein of M(r) 97000 [Yacoub, Lindahl, Rubin, Wendel, Heinegard and Ryden, (1994) Eur. J. Biochem. 222, 919-925]. Amino acid sequences of seven trypsin fragments from the 97000-M(r) BSP-binding protein were determined. A gene encoding a protein encompassing all seven peptide sequences was identified from chromosomal DNA isolated from **S**. aureus strain O24. This gene encodes a protein with 1171 amino acids, called BSP-binding protein (Bbp), which displays similarity to recently described proteins of the Sdr family from **S**. aureus. SdrC, SdrD and SdrE encode putative cell-surface proteins with no described ligand specificity. Bbp also shows similarity to a **fibrinogen-binding** protein from **S. epidermidis** called Fbe. A serine-aspartic acid repeat sequence was found close to the cell-wall-anchoring Leu-Pro-Xaa-Thr-Gly sequence in the C-terminal end of the protein. Escherichia coli cells were transformed with an expression vector containing a major part of the bbp gene fused to

the gene for gl[redacted]thione **S**-transferase. The affi[redacted]y-purified fusion protein [redacted]nd radiolabelled native BSP, a[redacted]inhibited the binding of radiolabelled BSP to staphylococcal cells. Serum from patients suffering from bone and joint infection contained antibodies that reacted with the fusion protein of the BSP-binding protein, indicating that the protein is expressed during an infection and is immunogenic. The **S** . aureus Bbp protein may be important in the localization of bacteria to bone tissue, and thus might be of relevance in the pathogenicity of osteomyelitis.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 1999386841 MEDLINE
DN 99386841
TI Functional studies of a **fibrinogen binding** protein from Staphylococcus **epidermidis**.
AU Pei L; Palma M; Nilsson M; Guss B; Flock J I
CS Department of Immunology, Microbiology, Pathology, and Infectious Diseases, Karolinska Institutet, Huddinge University Hospital, F82, S-141 86 Huddinge, Sweden.
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1999 Sep) 67 (9) 4525-30.
Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199912
EW 19991202
AB A gene encoding a **fibrinogen binding** protein from Staphylococcus **epidermidis** was previously cloned, and the nucleotide sequence was determined. A portion of the gene encompassing the **fibrinogen binding** domain has now been subcloned in an expression-fusion vector. The fusion protein can bind to fibrinogen in a capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and can be purified by fibrinogen affinity chromatography. This protein can completely inhibit the adherence of **S. epidermidis** to immobilized fibrinogen, suggesting that the adherence of **S. epidermidis** to fibrinogen is mainly due to this protein. Antibodies against this **fibrinogen binding** protein were also found to efficiently block the adherence of **S. epidermidis** to immobilized fibrinogen. Despite homology with clumping factors A and B from **S.** aureus (cell surface-associated proteins binding to **fibrinogen**), **binding** involved the beta chain of fibrinogen rather than the gamma chain, as in clumping factor A.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
AN 1999392465 MEDLINE
DN 99392465
TI Tracking adhesion factors in Staphylococcus caprae strains responsible for human bone infections following implantation of orthopaedic material.
AU Allignet J; Galdbart J O; Morvan A; Dyke K G; Vaudaux P; Aubert S; Desplaces N; el Solh N
CS Unite des Staphylocoques, National Reference Center for Staphylococci Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.
SO MICROBIOLOGY, (1999 Aug) 145 (Pt 8) 2033-42.
Journal code: BXW. ISSN: 1350-0872.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200001
EW 20000104
AB Ten Staphylococcus caprae strains isolated from four patients and

responsible for [redacted]ne infections following implant[redacted]tion of orthopaedic material were c[redacted]ared to four **S.** caprae strains [redacted]llected from milk samples of healthy goats. The following characteristics were investigated: SmaI patterns, hybridization patterns with pBA2 (ribotypes), slime production, adhesion to matrix proteins (fibrinogen, fibronectin, collagen) and the staphylococcal adhesion genes (fnbA, clfA, cna, atlE, ica, fbe). None of the characteristics enabled us to distinguish the human strains from the goat strains. Slime was occasionally produced by **S.** caprae strains but all of them carried nucleotide sequences hybridizing at low stringency with the following genes: atlE encoding a **S. epidermidis** autolysin binding vitronectin and responsible for the primary adhesion to polystyrene, ica operon involved in the biosynthesis of a **S. epidermidis** extracellular polysaccharide, and the part of clfA encoding the serine-aspartate repeated region of a **S.** aureus cell-wall **fibrinogen-binding** protein.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AN 1998261511 MEDLINE
DN 98261511
TI A **fibrinogen-binding** protein of Staphylococcus **epidermidis.**
AU Nilsson M; Frykberg L; Flock J I; Pei L; Lindberg M; Guss B
CS Department of Microbiology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden.
SO INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1998 Jun) 66 (6) 2666-73.
Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
OS GENBANK-Y17116
EM 199808
EW 19980804
AB The present study reports on fibrinogen (Fg) binding of Staphylococcus **epidermidis.** Adhesion of different **S. epidermidis** strains to immobilized Fg was found to vary significantly between different strains, and the component responsible was found to be proteinaceous in nature. To further characterize the Fg-binding activity, a shotgun phage display library covering the **S. epidermidis** chromosome was constructed. By affinity selection (panning) against immobilized Fg, a phagemid clone, pSEFG1, was isolated, which harbors an insert with an open reading frame of approximately 1.7 kilobases. Results from binding and inhibition experiments demonstrated that the insert of pSEFG1 encodes a specific Fg-binding protein. Furthermore, affinity-purified protein encoded by pSEFG1 completely inhibited adhesion of **S. epidermidis** to immobilized Fg. By additional cloning and DNA sequence analyses, the complete gene, termed fbe, was found to consist of an open reading frame of 3,276 nucleotides encoding a protein, called Fbe, with a deduced molecular mass of approximately 119 kDa. With a second phage display library made from another clinical isolate of **S. epidermidis**, it was possible to localize the Fg-binding region to a 331-amino-acid-long fragment. PCR analysis showed that the fbe gene was found in 40 of 43 clinical isolates of **S. epidermidis.** The overall organization of Fbe resembles those of other extracellular surface proteins of staphylococci and streptococci. Sequence comparisons with earlier known proteins revealed that this protein is related to an Fg-binding protein of Staphylococcus aureus called clumping factor.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
AN 82087698 MEDLINE

DN 82087698
TI Clumping of Staphylococcus aureus by human fibronectin.
AU Espersen F; Clemmensen I
SO ACTA PATHOLOGICA ET MICROBIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA. SECTION B, MICROBIOLOGY, (1981 Oct) 89 (5) 317-21.
Journal code: 102. ISSN: 0304-131X.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198204
AB Clumping of different staphylococci by fibronectin and other purified plasma proteins has been investigated. Purified fibronectin was capable of clumping Staphylococcus aureus strains in concentrations identical with concentrations of fibronectin in human plasma. **S. epidermidis** and **S** saprophyticus were not clumped by fibronectin. The binding of fibronectin to **S.** aureus was not mediated by protein-A, as a strain lacking protein-A clumped in the presence of fibronectin, and the presence of IgG could not inhibit the clumping of **S.** aureus strains. The fibronectin-binding component on the staphylococcal cell wall seems to be unrelated to the **fibrinogen-binding** clumping factor.

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